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Guaranteed Capital, \$100,000

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PARLEE CARLIN, CHAS, ŒSTERLEN,

Strike at the root of disease by purifying the blood restoring the liver and kidneys to healty action, invigorating the nervous sys-

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant renerly which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the beath.

VEGETINE

is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the

VEGETINE

Does not deceive lovalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fletitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying

he whole system, leading the patient gr

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but these most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonder ful cures, after all other remedies had falled

it is the district that it is the control of the laboratory and convinced my self of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded is such a manner as to produce as lo-dsining results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood ; et discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED

Lie, H. R. Strevens : Boston, Feb. Ei, 1871.

Dear Sir-About one year since I found my

Dear Sir—About one year since I found mysell in a leeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to eastle and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,

U.L. PETTINGULL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingiil & Co., 10 state St., Boston.

She was also troubled with Dispersia and leneral Debitity; and has been greatly ben-

THOS. GILMORE, 229% walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN

NATICK, Mass., June 1st, 1-72.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advise and earness persuasion of Re., R. S. Bets, of this place, have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsin at which I have suffered for years.

of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already

Report from a Practical Chemist and

Apothecary.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sole at retail 151½ dozen (1852 bottles) of you NEGETIN fishee April 12, 1870, and can truly

say that it has given the best satisf-ction any remedy for the complaints for which is recommended, that I ever sold. Scare

friends. I am perfectly cognizant of sev cases of Scrolatons Tumors being cared

Very respectfully yours,
A. I. GH.MAN, 48 Broadway.
To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

READ AND CONSIDER.

Benson's Capcine Porons Plaster are an

onomical, Clean, cert in and powerful

remedy, surpassing in efficacy any known

They are particularly effective, and will

positively relieve and cure: Acute and

Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia,

Nervous Diseases, Stubborn Colds, Kidney

Complaints and all diseases for which a por-

ous plaster has been used, in an astonishing

Capcine is the greatest medicine known

Capcine is superior to electricity and more

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters relieve at

once and cure quickly. Try them. Price 25

A NEW MUSTARD PLASTER.

3 he medical value of a mustard plaster is

understood in every family. Much time is

spent in preparing a coultice and often the

mustard is of poor quality and will not act,

entence is now perfectly overcome by Ben-

son's Prepared Mustard Piaster. It is a great

suprovement on the ordinary article. It is

out discoloring the clothing or soiling

very clean and can be applied and removed

the skin. It does not deteriorate with ago.

It is always reliable, as only the best quality

of mustard is used in its preparation. It is

ready to use at any moment, by simply dip-

at 25 cents per roll, by all Druggists, or mailed

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

ping it in water, It is sold in half yard pieces

causing great suffering. This trying incon-

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

plaster, liniment or compound.

is recommended, that I ever som, or a day passes without some of my en-testifying to its marits of themselves

VEGETINE alone in this vacinity.

DR. J. W. CARTER.

feel myself a new man.

Instend of being a puffed-up medicine worked its way up to its present astonish screess by actual merit in curing all diser of the blood, of windever nature

best physicians, owing to its great succerning all diseases of this nature.

ALF, GRABER, M.C. WHITELEY, H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHOP.

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# Masonic Hall located in third story of Gage's

Block, Main Street. FINDLAY COUNCIL, R. & S. M., No. 50, Regular FINDLAY CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 58, Stated FINDLAY LODGE, F. & M., No. 27. Stated com-munication first and third Wednesday eve-nings in each month.

Odd-Fellows' Hall east side of Main Street, between Sandusky and Crawford Streets, Golobn Rule Engampment, No. 92,1.0.0.F., meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. HANGOCK LODGE, NO.73,1. O. O. F., meets eve-

FINDLAYLODGE, No. 85, K. of P., meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. FINDLAYSAYINGS ANDBULLDING LOAN ASSO-CIATION meets at the Court-house on the turd Monday in each month.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE Unionmeets at the League Rooms, opposite the Joy Hoase. General prayer meeting every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clook. Women's prayer meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Children's meeting first Saturday afternoon in each month at 3 o'clock.

CHURCHES. Presbyterian— Latheran—Rev. G. W. Miller, Congregational—Rev. H. D. Kutz. Evangelicat Church—Rev. Sammel C United Brethren—Rev. A. W. Holder German Reform—Rev. A. Konetzka Church of God—Rev. D. Kline. German Lutheran—Rev. M. Bucrkle St. Michael's Catholic Church—J. B.

Mindlay Business Directory.

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E. PHIFER, URVEYOR. Office in first block South of Court House Attention given to retracing the lines of old surveys, laying out, parting and dividing up hands, leveling for profiles reads and ditches.

JOHN M. HAMLIN.

March 10, 1876-6m

A TTORNEY AT LAW, FINDLAY, OHIO. Makes regular professional calls in adjoi

A TTORNEY AT LAW and Claim Agen Will practice law in State and U.S. Cour and attend promptly to business entrusted his care. As Justice of the Peace, will atten to conveyancing and taking depositions. Of fice—Room N. 1 Melodeon Bullding, Finding Ohio.

E. T. DUNN, A TTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in New Bank Building, West side of Main Street, No. 69 (Nov. 22-1f.) J.H.JOHNSON,

A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Findlay, Ohio. Office in "Head-que riters" Building, North-east of Court House, Will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. April 26, 1872.

TTORNEY AT LAW, Office over W. L. Davis & Co's Store, Main reel, Findlay Onio, April 14 '71'

Mr. H. R. Strevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE farnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGE TINE.

She was also troubled with Discovering and JACOB P. BURKET, A Tronger and Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public Will attend promptly in all business entrusted to his cure. Particular attention given Collections, Partitioning of Lands, and business in Probate Court. Office on Main Street, in Rossman's Block, nearly opposite the Court House. [May 7.]

HENRY BROWN, A FTORNEY AT LAW. Office up Stairs, first boor South of Court House; Finding, O. November 24, 1874-11. WM. M. DETWILER, M. D.,

Main Street, two doors North of Karst's Groeey Store, Findiay, Chio. Office bours—From 6 to 7% a. m., 11 n. m. to 2 p. m., and 3 to 9 p. m. May 1673-11 DOCTOR WAUGAMAN.

CILLIST AND AURIST. Studied the Eye with Dr. Metz at Mas Long, Short and Weak Sight Corrected by the aid of French Trial Glasses. Oppres House-8 a. M. to 4 P. M. 15y1 21 Washington St., Tiffin, O.

DAVIS, DETWILER & CO. W HOLD ALE AND RETAIL GROCE'S
and the resem Flour, Provisions, Wood Figil, and a ten ratVariety Goods at Whole at all velted and foledo prices. Nos. 2

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MANUFACTURERS of and Wholesale and Retail I realers in the Celebarted FRE MONT & HITE LIME, the best brands of C ment lorsale. Also manufacturers of Free Stor of all sinds, shapes and sizes for build-ing process. The best Building Material now in use. Office near L. S. & S. R. R. Fremont One.

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FREMONT, OHIO.

**TheFirstNationalBank** 

Main Street, FINDLAY, O.

E. P. JONES Pres. | CHAS. E. NILES, Cash.

FRANK L. KARST, Teller.

Bank of Discount, Circulation,

Authorized Capital. - - 2100 000

Deposit and Exchange,

Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Good pa-per bought. Drasts on cities in Europe and America for sale.

Directors.-E. P. JONES, ISAAC DA-VIS, CHAS. E. NILES, J. F. BURKET, and J. H. WILSON. Jan 24, 73-11

Jan 24, 73-11

# Findlan Arffrikan.

FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1876.

Home, wounding one of the inputes.

were brought to the Disput up bylinese.

This armost the whole site. Common

in front of the trains, after which al-

Union men west through the ears di-

anning the pare were, and collecting

altogether about five thousand revol-

Such is a rapid sketch of a well known

were the projectors and

historical oven in which Gov. Hen

doleks was a leading participator.

There is no doubt that Hendricks and

leader of the conspiracy, which was

only defeated by the courage and firm-

ness of a few Union men. It is not to

be supposed that Hendricks' participa-

WILL DIMINISH HIS POPULARITY

with a party which was notoriously in

sympathy with the rebellion; but it

remains for the more enlightened and

patriotic people of the country to de-

cide whether a man of such anteced-

ents may be safely advanced to a posi-

tion so near to the head of the Govern-

Judge R. B. Hail's Letter.

Col. A. E. Redstone, Washington, D.C.

OAKLAND, CAL., July I, 1876,

versioned other small name.

tion in that infamous affair

Educational Column.

Conducted by C. F. PALMITE. TENDER-BANDED, stroke a nettle, And it stings you for your pains Grasp it like a man of mettle,

And it soft as silk remains TEACHERS' INFLUENCE,

Few teachers realize the responsibility that is thrown upon them when for the first time a company of boys and girls of all ages and acquirements, and from home influences the most diverse, come trooping in to get a look at the new teacher. It takes a genuine philosopher to be equal to the ownstance that time. It is true a something much short of this must, in the great majority of cases, suffice. Yet the necessity of far better qualifications remains: One of the most fatal errors that exists at the present time is the idea that a teacher is only a machine for putting arithmetic and grammar into the heads of his pupils. Yet public opinion de mands no more than this, and while nothing more is demanded, nothing more will be supplied. The character of a child is formed before eight years of age, and such a bent of mind and morals is created that it can only be changed by the most assiduous and careful culture. But how often does the child receive such culture? If it has been subjected to evil influences, such as to create the bad disposition before the age of eight when under direct parental care, and while the receptivities are the most active, what are the chances that it will be subected to opposite influences of so strong a nature as to eradicate it, impressed as they have been into its very being? No teacher should dare to go into the school-room who does not tremble from head to foot at thought of the great responsibility that he is voluntarily assuming. It does not change the phase of the matter any to think that if you do not teach that school some one else will, and perhaps a far more unworthy than you. The value of a good teacher in the fullest acceptation of the term can not be estimated in dollars and cents, any more than you would estimate the value of the immortal lives of your children by such a mercenary standard. The influence he may exert on each one may be felt as long as life lasts, and how often do we hear older persons referring with love and gratitude to some teacher of their youth. Say you the value of such a teacher can be estimated in

dollars and cents? It is in accordance with the fitness of things that Sweden should be first to erect a school house on upon the Centennial grounds in Fairmount Park. -It was the Swedes who built the first school house in what is now Pennsylvania soil, nearly forty years before Wm. Penn received his title deeds from the British Crown, nearly forty years before Charles II. coined the word "Pennsylvania," What then could be more gracefully appropriate than that Sweden should be in advance of Pennevivania herself in the erection of the exquisite little structure which stands opposite to the French Cafe in the Centennial grounds? It is happy even in its location-bringing thus into men of two nations, the Swedish schoolmaster vs. the French cook. In its have also shown their skill, since no -the Japanese perhaps excepted-is likely to equal it in workmanlike finish. Sweden here proposes to do missionary work in showing to Pennsylvania, to the United States and to the world,

prominent contrast the representative construction the Swewish carpenters other frame building upon the grounds how that the teacher's home and the district school may be combined under the same roof. Our people will prolit by the lessson, which is by no means the least that the Centennial has in store for them. We bid glad welcome to this suggestive teacher from the far North. The descendants of Norsemen and Vikings have not forgotten their

old trick of conquest, WHY are our public schools seidom. if ever, mentioned in prayer at public services and meetings for prayer? Is it because they are a matter of so little consequence that they are not worth referring to, or are they a subject not under God's watch and care? People will exhaust the category of things desirable several times in the course of an evening, and never once, directly or indirectly, make any reference to the schools where their children are daily under influences, be they good or bad, of teachers with whom they are en irely unacquainted. Are not the churches and the schools instituted for the same end? Then why should our schools be forgotten? Will you not, kind friends. during the coming year, occasionally give them a place in your prayers?

MR. EDITOR: In reply to your inquiry with reference to Teachers' In stitutes, we answer that the first ses sion of the Hancock county Teachers' Institute convened in Findlay, in Dis trict No. 9, Dec. 26, 1865. It was called to order by J. S. Van Horn. Offiers were chosen as follows: President, Jno. Bowman; Vice President, J. L. Kellar; Secretary, L. Tussing; Treas-

irer, Jason Blackford. The Instructors were C. C. Nestle road, Ephriam Miller, J. S. Van Horn, Jason Blackford. Between fifty and sixty teachers were in attendance and we judge from the reading of the minutes that an interesting session was J. A. P.

SIDNRY SMITH says. "It seems at first sight, very singular that a blind child should be taught to read, but observe what the common process is with every child. A child sees certain marks upon a plain piece of paper, which he is taught to call A. B. C; but if you were to raise certain marks in relief upon pasteboard, as you may of course do, and teach a blind child to call these marks which he telt A, B, C, a blind child would as easily learn his alphabet by his fingers as another would do by his eyes, and might go on feeling through Homer or Virgil as we do by persevering in looking at the book. Just in the same manner, I should not be surprised, if the alphabet could be taught by a series of wellcontrived flavors; and we may live to see the day when men may be taught to smell out their learning, and when a fine scenting day shall be (which it certainly is not at present) considered as a day peculiarly favorable to study."

Doctical

"SEE, MAN, MARRIOTER DAW!"

think of a pictured sunit he has little rocking als by laken her breast is by show in ward sen its rast-

Madonios wise. "See, saw, Marjerie Daw!" Not a dimpled baby at all

Is this which her arms cares and is sadly seant of dress. I the washed-out cheeks display Proof that it must have lain er some tired summer play it over night in the rain. t doth the little mother sing derly to the battered thing-

What words for a cradle song! ist I know the sleepy sign: will eroon awhile, and then ere los Il leave her chair for mine her voice will sink away a feeble nestling's caw, Sec. saw. Mariorie Daw! w back and forth we swing and swing, But it is only I who sing-

Alliscellaneous,

Marjorie Daw!"

"THE KNIGHTS OF THE COLDEN CIRCLE"

He Was a Major General of the Order

Tries to Liberate Rebel Prisoners,

And Establishes A New Confederacy.

THWARTED IN THE NICK OF TIME

Full Exposure By Colonel Redstone.

[From National Republican, Aug. 9, 1876.] The following documents, the correctness of which are fully avonehed by some of the best men in Indiana, will be read with startling interest," They fully account for the popularity of Hendricks with Southern Demo crats.

DISUNION DEMOCRATIC TICKET. Entsode in the Life of the Hon. T. A Hendricks. From Oakland Daily Transcript, July 1 1870

THE CAMP MORTON AFFAIR. In one particular the nomination of the St. Louis Convention are as strong as could be made. Both candidates are essentially disunion Democrats, and the ticket may therefore be expected to inspire the utmost enthusiasm of the party. Gov. Tilden 's the reputed author of the lafamous resolu ion adopted at the Chicago Democrat e Convention in 1864, which declared he war a failure and demanded an immediate ces ation of hostilities after the victory had been won by the Union armies and when the rebellion was on its last legs. As to Mr. Hendricks, it is well known that he was in open sympathy with the Southern Confederacy. and did everything to bis power to ereate insurrection in the West and take those States out of the Union. To establish this fact it is only necessary so

make a rapid review of THE CAMP MORTON CONSPIRACY. in which Hendricks was leading actor. Some time in June, 1862, a great Democratic mass meeting was called to

meet in Indianapolis, estensibly a political meeting, but the real purpos being to seize Camp Morton, liberate the rebel prisoners, get possession of the arsenal, and give the State of Indiana over to the Confederacy, More than fifty thousand Secession Demoerats attended from all parts of the State, and nearly all around with revolvers. At that time the State of Indiana lead 90,000 Union soldiers at the front. Camp Morton was garrisoned by only two regiments, and these were poorly armed, having so cannon, so that the capture of that post by so vast a number of armed men seemed altogether feasible. On the morning of the meeting in expose of the trens onable urder of the Knights of the Golden Circle had been prodished in the Journal and Gazette, by Col. A. E. Redstone, now of Oakland, who, under various disguis s, had worked his way into a number of their lodges and learned the purpose of the convention. Great excitement prevailed in the city. and all expected that a collision of the swarming rebel Democracy and the handful of Union troops would occur during the day. On the previous even ing Gen. Carrington, the commander of Camp Morton, had sent to Chicago and obtained several cannons, and

these, unknown to the great crowd of insurgents, held in readiness for the When the crown had assembled and the speakers and officers had taken their places on the stand, Col. Redstone mounted the platform, seized one of the small flags, and, waving it aloft, called for "THREE CHEERS FOR THE DOYS AT

THE FRONT and for the final triumph of the Union cause," and the crowd, not nuderstanding the precise situation, cheered lustily. At length the mistake was discovered, some one drew a pistol threatening to shoot the daring intermen had been stationed at intervals

through the vast assemblage, a general fight was imminent at this point Redstone called to the Union men to "train that cannon upon the stand," and although no cannon was in right there was an immediate and precipitate retreat of the unterrified, Hendricks and " " they being the first to leap' from the stand and scale the adjacent fence. The Union men then took possession of the platform and held a rousing meeting. A part of the rebel Democracy repaired to their hall, but their original purpose having been discovered and defeated, their subsequent proceedings were spiritless. When returning home in the evening the Democratic rufflans fire! from the cars upon the Soldiers'

THE MEN PHILLS OWN BARNS

or hand forth she swings and swings

t it lears the mark of many a fall

"See, saw, Marjorie Daw!"

The above newspaper article was in losed in the following letter from Judge R. B. Hall, of California, directed to Col. A. E. Redstone, Washington, D. C.:

Sug : In conversation to day with vour old friend, Captain A. P. Wilson, of San Francisco, I learn that you know of a truth, that Hendricks, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, actually joined the secret, treas-

onable order of the

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE." in Indiana, during the war. Since the ame treasonable elements are again seeking to take the reins of Government, it at once becomes the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every loyal citizen to place the seal of his disapprobation on all candidates for Gov ernment officers who lent aid and comort to traitors in arms. You will confer a favor on the writer as well as the Union voters in both parties, by giving all the facts connected with the affair within your personal knowledge,

Very respectfully, R. B. Hall. Reply of Col. A. E. Redstone. Washington, D. C., July 14, 1876. Hon. R. B. Hall, Oakland, California. SIR: Please find statement concern-

ng the matters inquired about in your etter of July 1st instant. While in California in 1856, I obtain ed from a member of the "Nicaranguan Expedition," who I met in the mines, the full ritual of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," I returned to indiana in 1859. After the war broke out, a man by the name of Daniel Spear, living now near Indianapolis, nformed me of the meeting of the soicty, using the same signs that the man from Nicarangua had explained to me. I requested him to keep silent. and I would find out the nature of the association. I met them at Orn.'s Mill. a short distance south of Indianapolis accompanied by Sergeant Charles Roberts, 63d regiment Indiana volunteers, both in disguise; he making a slight mistake was kept outside, but where he could see what was going on

inside It was at one of these meetings heard the report made by the adjutant

CHOMAS A. DENDERGES AND WERE MAJOR GENERALS. was the commander in sief of the Northwest of the "Kuights if the Golden Circle," a treasonable organization, the design of which was establish a "Northwestern Confed eracy." It was in this treasonable or ganization that the plot was laid to as assinate Gov. Morton, liberate the rebel prisoners in Camp Morton, seize the armory, and put arms into their ands, and give over the State of Iniana to the Southern Confederacy, and the time for the consummation of this scheme was the assembling of the 'Famous Democratic Convention of May 20, 1863."

The evening before the convention net I made a full expose of the signs. rips, password and preamble, which concerted them to the extent that they did not dare use them unless to those they were sure they had met in the organization. The facts, as I re member them, are as follows:

Just as McQuoit, an iron merchant, and put up the last flag, before the ommencement, I remarked to a friend that the old battle flag, isseribe "Winehester," should not be descerafed drogether," stepped upon the stand. and pointing to the flags said to the multitude gathered: "Gentlemen, do you see those old battle torn flags: Let's us give three hearty cheers for those old flags and the Union." (Thes were given under the mistake that I was one of the Democratic managers). 'Now, three cheers for the brave boys that gallantly bore them through the mrd-fought field at Winchester." (Not so strong this time). "Now, three hearty cheers for Abe Lincoln and his idministration." They wilted when they found they

WERE AGAIN COMPLETELY SOLD. Some drew their revolvers, when I ied out. "Train that cannon upon this stand," and stepped from the platform into the crowd. Later in the day, after a great many had been taken t mayor's office, relieved of their pistol and fined, Hend teks and other speak ers were on the platform-Church, of Chicago, was speaking -the provost gnard were ordered to arrest a man in front of the stand, made an opening through the centre, which was filled by Union men, and as they approached the stand Hendricks & Co. took to flight and brought us in a hollow square of cavalry at the corner of the State house yard. A sergeant of the 39th lowa got the floor, and commenced giving those rebels some whole some advice, when the Union men seing me on the platform, commenced to cheer and call my name. The sergeant gave way, and I again made a full expose of that treasonable organization. Some of them became furious and again drew revolvers, but they were struck down. General H. B. Car rington, commandant of the post of Indiana and Michigan, had taken precaution to have the soldiers ready for any emergency, and batteries were

planted to rake every avenue, but wh is he Terre Haute train went out they FIRED SOME FOUR THOUSAND SHOTS, mostly while passing the Soldiers' Home, wounding a soldier. Gen. Car. ington then ordered a field piece, double shotted with grape and canister, placed on the Peru railroad track, just on the turn. The Democrats who lined the top of the cars on the trainthe inside was also crammed-commenced firing from the top and through the windows, and wounded a little girl. The cavalry dashed forward and ordered the train to stop. Just as they came within full view of the caunon close ahead, at the sight of which the asargents wilted and commenced throwing their revolvers into Pogue's run, and fifteen hundred of these Demperatic friends of Tom Hendricks, and in full sympathy with him, were marched out of the cars, disarmed, and after being paroled prisoners of war were sent on their journey. We captured about 2,000 revolvers from this rain alone.

Presbyterian. "Madam," said a gentleman to his wife, "let me tell you facts are very

A short time after this event, while at the Union League, Hon. Wm. H. Kendrick, of Indianapolis, sent his as a "remarkable instance of selfposnephew to inform me that "two assas-

The Late Cycursien on the L. E. & L. Ry

It having been announced, that or August 9th an excursion train would leave Fremont and the different towns situated on the L. E. & L. RR., for the National Home for disabled volunteer solders, located near Dayton, O., a large multitude of people prepared to take advantage of the remarkably low fare, and the fine opportunity presented for seeing such an immense institution. Of course with so delightful a prospect before us, we retired the night before in a happy frame of mind, and almost felt like bidding "farewell to every to be shot. It would be well to look fear." Fast the hours of darkness sped along, and just as a very romony connecting Mr. Hendricks with martic dream was nearing the most interesting part, we were summoned, rudely, as it seemed then, to arise and errange our laborious toilet for the ourney as well as also to take little nourishment in the way of a nicely prepared breakfast. The weather seemed very auspicious for the excursion, and all fears of an unpleasant day which we had entertained the I have given you part of the written night previous were happily dissipated. By the time we arrived at the depot a large number had congregated, most of them carrying boxes and baskets, well filled with provisions. The time stated for the arrival of the train was 7:15 A. M., but it was almost eight o'clock before the iron horse came puffing in. After attaching two extra coaches the excursionists mere permit ted to enter, and such a rush and tussle to obtain seats was seldom seen before Soon we were saluted with the familiar toot-toot, and then the long train, composed of twelve cars, loaded with ts precious freight, commenced movng with great rapidity, and almost before we were resigned with the intention of taking it comfortably, we found ourselves at a stand still in the thriving city of Willow Creek. After stopping at the various towns along the rail road and receiving from each one a goodly number of excursionists, we soon perceived that the train was nearing Lima and without a single adventure either. managers of the excursion, and more Thereupon a young gentleman with a especially to thegenial and able Superpolitical turn of mind, seeking to disintendent of the road, Mr. I. II. Burturb the monotony of the journey, the male passengers. On account of the

breaking of a spring on one car he was

unable to canvass that one, but the re-

suit as far as he went was whole number

of votes, 288; Hayes 180; Tilden 108;

majority for Hayes 72. I suppose our

Republican friends will claim the result

as a very significant "straw, etc.," es

pecially as the exenssionists were most-

ly from Democratic strongholds, We

soon reached Lima, but were delayed

there about lifteen minutes on account

of switching certain cars. After leav-

og Lines, the first place of any impor-

tance we passed through was Wapako

netta, the county seat of Auglaize Co., a

rather dilapidated looking place alto

gether. The next town was Sidney,

Shelby Co., located in a deep valley,

and appeared from the train to be a

beautiful town. Here we crossed the

P. C. & St. L. BR. After leaving

Plana the rail road track runs along

side of the Mismi river and the Miam

and Eric canal, and as we hurriedly

rush by, the landscape presents a very

picturesqu appearance. Troy is the

next place we come to, and we judge

it to be a very patriotic town by the

number of tall flagstaffs towering tow-

ard the heavens. All along through

this section the corn and other crops

seemed in a very good state. In a few

minutes more the (rain arrived at its

lestination, Dayton, and stopped at

3rd street to enable the passengers to

take the 3rd street horse cars. After

juite a long ride we reached the depot

f the Home Avenue RR. Co., where

e were transferred to a spacious and

omfortable car. Having experienced

safe and pleasant ride on this rail-

oad in which we were obliged to stand

up all the way and terriby crowded too

and had the grim satisfaction of know-

ing that the engine came very near

blowing up, we gladly took leave of

the cars. Ascending a broad stairway

from the platform we reached the por-

tico of a beautiful depot, built in

the Gothic style of architecture. Here

we stood perfectly charm d by the

eanty and grandeur of the prospect.

lo pen can de justice to it in a descrip-

on. A short distance beyond is a

ustic summer house, and farther at

he right a tall flag staff is observed

with the "dear old flag floating high in

the breezes of heaven." Batteries of

dege guns and mortars and the accom-

panying pyramids of shot and shell

brill the beholder with military remi

alsoences. In front is the head quarters

building, which contains the various

seated the large library and reading-

oom. At one end of this spacious

room is the Putnam Library and at

the other end the Thomas Library,-

Retween are stands, which are used to

sold the daily papers and other peri

odicals. Still farther to the right the

beautiful Home church is in full view

This edifice is neatly built after the

Tothic style and has an excellent effect

ith the American ivy growing upon

he walls. The windows are of stain

d glass and the interior is elegantly

rescoed. The next building which

attracts the attention of the visitor is

the magnificent and commodious hos-

nital. It is constructed of brick, three

stories high, and is the finest and larg-

t cdilice at the the Home. Within

all the sick and afflicted are kindly

pared for, and those who are infirm

from age and other causes have their

abode here. We saw many veterans

of the war of 1812 in this department.

The grounds are covered with beauti-

of flower gardens, kept in perfect

order everywhere, and each variety of

the choice plants were in full bloom.

das, grottoes, rustic seats, etc., charm

Among the many attractions may be

mentioned a Zoological Garden, Avia

ry, Deer Park and a very large Con-

servatory, well filled with every varie-

ty of choice house-plants as well as

many valuable and rare exotics. The

dining hall is located in a large frame

over eleven hundred at each meal. -

Shady groves, beautiful lakes, pago-

the beholder in every direction.

offices on the first floor, and above i

party, called Republican, have robbed (by false systems) the people of what was left. THE FINANCIAL QUESTION is the main issue. The "bloody shirt" was reburied, with the corpse, on the last great Centennial Fourth of July, 1876. Let it rest in peace. Let us re organize as a people and strive to mend the broken links and bind all the citizens of the Republic in the bonds of perfect friendship-to strive for the material advancement elevation and prosperity of our common country. The men who support "contraction of the currency" and "resumption" are more hurtful to the welfare of this people than those a few years ago in open rebellion against the Government and let not those who have stagnated the industries, robbed, despoiled and starved the producing people say much about "traitors," It strikes with flattened tones upon the cars of the impoverished masses of this once pros perous Republic, Respectfully, ALBERT E. REDSTONE.

his, one from Dayton, Ohio, and on

on Baltimore, Md., had came to us

standed away, but were fol-

d and shot-one in the streets of

exten, and one in Balthaurr-which

t the time emused a great Detwoeratio well. About this time, it will be re-

membered, two common of the 71st

Indiana were opinionled for twenty

K. G. C., 10,000 STRONG.

It was this treasonable organization

that induced Morgan to make his raid

that a ade Indiana tremble in the bal-

ance, caused bonfires to light the

streets of their capital city, the belis of

alarm to peal out the people on masse,

to march the streets at the midnight

hour, and attempted to destroy the

Dodd, Democraic Auditor of State of

Indiana, who was tried and condemned

at the testimony in the above case, and

see if there is not further sworn testi-

that transaction of secreting arms, labeled "Sunday school books."

I think Gen. H. B. Carrington, Hon.

Wm. H. Kendrick, General John Co-

burn, Hon T. J. Cason and many

others will bear evidence of the truth

It was generally charged that "Tom"

Hendricks was in the conspiracy from

top to bottom at that time. I do not

wish to be conspicious in this campaign

but you have asked a statement, and

history of Indiana during the war. I

A NUMBER OF THE LODGES

of the K. G. C.'s, gave testimony before

the grand jury of the United States

District Court, district of Indiana,

against them, when at the same time

there was one of the K. G. C.'s on the

jury. They evidently thought they

had the power to turn the State of Indi-

ana over to the Southern Confederacy.

Had their designs not been fustrated

and opportunely exposed, they would

I claim no merit for my part in the

matter. I did what I conceived to be

my duty and willingly took the chances

more uncertain probable than on the

battle field, as many incidents I could

relate would convince all; but, sir,

this is now the issue. The Democratic

party did try to stab the Nation's life

by force and rehellion; and the victor

have been successful.

of this reliale statement

Many remember the trial of H. H.

today in Sullivan county, by

Nation's life.

---A COMMISSION DESIGNED. There is a movement on fact which oas been quietly but steadily urged forward, and which deserves the help of all good men. We refer to the ef. fort to secure a appointment of a commission by Congress to examine into the great waste of our national resour. ces by the use of alcoholic liquis, as well as the effect of their use on the moral and political condition of the country. Commissions of this kind are rather a novelty in our country but in Great Britain Parliamentary Commissions to examine special questions of public interest have been quite numerous, and some of the most marked reforms of the the present century, in that land, have grown out of the searching inquisitions into old abuses instituted by these Parliamentary Commissions. It is to be hoped that the present Congress of the Uni ted States will see fit to appoint the commission asked for by the National Temperance Society. No government ought to neglect a full and impartial examination into a subject so intimate

ly connected with the public weal. It is said, by the author of a late work on "Our Wasted Resources," in which the statistics of the subject have been carefully collated, that the sum of \$600,000,000 is expended in the United States every year in alcoholic drinks. The amount is so great that we hesitate to believe it, though it comes from high authority, and may be proved by the investigation proposed, to be no exaggeration, and all this absolute waste It helps no one to a better or more comfortable life. It may no bread in to hungry mouths; is done not secure homes or support for uprising families, It is a clear, simple waste of individual income, and so far a was e of national resources. It is worse than waste-it impoverishes families, and in so far impoverishes the State

In another view of the case, this great and wasteful vice deserves the notice of a government careful of the highest interests of the people. It not only destroys martial resources, but it does a deadly work with the rublic health. It wastes resources and it wastes men. It begets diseases which passes from generation to generation It shortens the average of human life. It sets at work a train of causes which leads to insanity and imbecility, or which makes men and women life-long suffers from the indulgence of their fathers. Men are not worth to the State, either in peace or war, what they would have been, had they sprung rom parenstfwhose blood and brain had never been tainted or weakened by alechlic stimulents used in riotous excess. Every State has a profound interest this subject, and should look into it because of its influnence on the highest interests of the Commonwealth.

RETURNS from the grain producing districts all over the country are of the most encouraging nature. The crops everywhere seem to have doubled in quality and quantity over those of last

stubborn things." "What a fact you must be," quoth the lady. Ir was rather personal in a California newspaper man to chronicle the purchase of a mule by a brother editor Correspondence.

their weary limbs" in, and number about twelve. Most of them are of THE SOLDIERS' HOME. wood, well ventilated and contain single beds or cots for each person. An amusement half and music half furnish plenty of entertainment and recreation for all the disabled veterans. In the cemetery a very fine monument marks the place where the heroes sleep. It is still in an incomplete state, but will probably be finished soon. Adjacent to it on all sides, hundreds of small but neat gravestones attest that death has reaped a rich harvest here. We observed one old veteran slowly wending his way near them, and soon after we saluted him, he informed us that he would be one hundred years old next March. We sincerely hope he will live to see that day, when his centennial anniversary may be celebrated. Of course an institution with three thousand men must have a Post Office and a printing office to be complete. and both are well patronized. The oldiers are employed in various ways at the Home, and although it requires a large number to beautify and embellish the grounds, many occupy themselves by making gons, harness, brooms, shoes, stockings, binding books working in tin shops, cabinet shops, etc. Each one is remunerated for his labor, besides the home and clothing that is provided for him. It would be an almost endless task to write in detail concerning every feature of this grand asylum for the disabled defenders of our nation, but the writer hopes this narration incomplete as it is, will convey some idea to the reader, of the beauty, comfort and magnificence which is to be observed at the Dayton Soldiers' Home. Since another excursion was present at the same time from Kenton and the adjacent towns, the crowd in Dayton was immense. Of course many humorous incidents might be mentioned which transpired in the ears, and at Dayton, but the length of this article has grown beyond the original space intended, and so we conclude by saying that the train left about six o'clock P. M. and arrived at Findlay a short time before twelve, all seeming to have had a pleasant time. Much praise is to be extended to the

WASHINGTON LETTER. Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, 1876 The legislative, executive, and judicia appropriation bill, as reported from the conference committee and passed by Congress on Saturday, contains, instead of the proposed reduction of ten per cent, on all salaries of collectors of customs and employees of the customs service, now ranging above \$1,200, a new section, directing the Secretary to insti tute a careful scrutiny of the present force with a view to making any reducons commatible with its efficiency. All ecutive officers or employees of t United States, not appointed by the President, are prohibited by a new sec ion from requesting, giving to, or ceiving from any other officer or en ployee anything of value for political purposes under a penalty of dismiss nd fine. Some small reductions are made in the salaries of a few of the subordinate clerks and other employees of he various mints assay officers, and subeasuries throughout the country. By he provisions of the hill 705 clerks are to be discharged from the Executive Departments at Washington on the 10th of October next. Salaries of the Presilent and members of Congress remain s heretofore; and provision is made in for a survey of the Union and Central Pacific railroads by an appropriation of \$10,000. The bill, as it goes to the Presdent, aggregates \$15,573,960, showing that the two Houses "split the differ nce," or very nearly so, on the various tems in dispute. No bill ever introuced into Congress was more stubborn contested, having exhausted the ingo uity of four conference committees it he efforts made to compromise it duing the past four or five weeks. The consular and diplomatic bill as

greed to, practically abolishes the folowing missions, viz.: Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia, Paraguay, Uruguay, in South America, and Switzerland, Portugal, ireece, and Denmark. Charges d'officirs re to represent us, however, in the four ast named at salaries of \$5,000 each. Consulates are abolished, no provision being made for them, at Swatow, Southempton, Malta, Vladioosteck, Oporto, Santa Cruz, Port Said, Nantez, La Rohelle, Port Mahon, Valencia, Stettin, Maranham, Cyprus, Bucharest, Venice Milan, Gaboon, Turk's Island, Hakodadi Goderick, and Windsor, C. W. A new section of the bill provides compensation for officers (not otherwise provided for until such time as they shall have notice to be at once sent them) to close their offices, and for the time allowed for ransit from their respective posts to heir homes. This bill has also used up everal committees in the attempt nade to come to an agreement, and strong feeling at one time was manifest d in the Senate to make no further et fort at a compromise. The Indian bill will probably be pass day, and then, with Hawaiian treats ill and the school amendment (Elaine

omewhat modified) disposed of there yould seem to be no obstacle to an imnediate adjournment. Between sixty and seventy members were reported as absent, with or without leave, on Saturday, and it is not probable that many of hem will return at the present session There is much feeling existing against Mr. Randall, among both Republicans and Democrats, because of his mulishand obstructive course as head of the seem that he has forfeited about all the popularity he gained last session with his own party. Mr. Windom, on Saturday aade a speech, during which he reviewed in detail the economic measures of our "reformers," and made clear to he dullest apprehension the fallacious character of their boasted retrencionents It was admitted that his clear incisive statements would badly damage and render nugatory many of their campaign documents. He instanced the ction of the House majority in refusing the appropriation of \$6,000 for contining an examination of the rebel archives n connection with the rebel war claims iled, involving many millions of dollars. and which has saved millions to the Gov ernment already, by showing the disloyal character of the claimants. He said that a claim of \$50,000 was rejected only building and the tables accommodate a short time ago by the evidence furnished by these same archives. It is

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NO. 16.

The Barracks are the buildings set

apart for the tired soldiers to "rest

ident that it is a part of the desperate one being played to despoil the Treasand reward the South for its treason. Mr. Windom stated that he believed the expenses of the thirty-three investiting committees would amount to fully round million, and it could not be bown that they would result in saving one cent to the Government. He also showed that the House had deliberately repudiated our national obligations by refusing to pay the awards of the Court of Claims.

demonstrable that the actual saving accomplished was less than five millions of dollars, while under a Republican administration there had been gradual reductions of eight millions. He was followed by Mr. Saulsbury in a speech, consisting of the usual Democratic generalities, and apologies for the failure of a Democratic House, aided by its friends in the Senate, to fulfill the profuse pledges convict the Republican party of high rimes and misdemeanors. Mr. Wilson stands in the position of

He said, in conclusion, that it was

he jaror, who, in reporting the inability o agree, stigmatized the other eleven omposing the jury as a most contrary t of devils all combined against hir Nearly every witness who has testified since he was before the committee have latly contradicted about every essential point in his testimony.

Now that a little time has elapsed since he advent of the letters of the great rermers, the impression produced by them here can be more correctly stated The Democracy manifests no elation over them. Tiklen's close affiliation with e worst element of New York city Democracy all his life, and with th weed ring, until he had to cut adrift or down with it, would discount all his fessions of retrenchment and reform, re those facts not rendered more sigcant by his well-known character as railroad wrecker." And his virtua! errender to the inflationists; the new oofs every day coming to light, of his ntification with the peace at any price democracy during the war; Hendrick's known character as a "copperhead" dur-ing that time, in which he always glories d the alleged recent discovery that he as one of the highest officers in comand of the treasonable "Sons of Lib erty" and "Knights of the Golden Circle" ave not materially enhanced their hances of carrying any but some of the te insurrectionary States in November. MAXWELL.

#### OUR GERMAN LETTER.

STUTTGART, August 1st, 1876. ED. JRFF.-DEAR SIR: Personally am not acquainted with you as the change of the Press took place within a few days of my leaving Findlay with my wife for Philadelphia. But I promised the former Editor, Mr. DeWolfe. that I would occasionally write a communication for the JEFF. My wife and myself left the Commercial House kept by Mr. Stewart Sprague,) a centleman of the first water, and his most amiable wife, on Thursday, the 11th of May, by rail road to Tiffin, from there direct to Philadelphia, remained there until the 7th of June. We went from there to Washington, where we were cordially received by Hon, Chas, Foster, our most worthy Representative and Member, of the 10th Congres sional District, who ought to be by all means re elected over and over nonin The people of our Congressional Distriet can not find a better man for that responsible position. From Washington we went directly to New York, and shipped on Wednesday, June 14th, on the steamer Leythia, on the Cunard line, for Liverpoor, where we arrived safe and sound on the 24th of June,-Before the steamer passed the Narrows a heavy fog settled down on the waters and all objects disappeared from view. It lasted two days, but the sea remained very calm. Steam power, only, propelled us farther towards our destination. The last three days of our voyage the sea got rough, and the steamer kept rolling from side to side until we got near Ireland, then the sea. got calm again and we got a good sight of the barren shores of that well known land. Neither my wife nor my self were for a moment sea-sick on the whole voyage, but ever ready for our meals. We remained in Liverpool, until Menday, the 26th of June, Left.

at 812 o'clock A. M., and paid our

fare clear through England, and as far

as Colon, on the Rhine, then, you see, I

had no need of looking after our

trunks and "sich." Going through

England, I noticed, from the rail road,

that the farmers were making hay,

some with machines, others with

scythe, the grass looked heavy, then many of them were plowing, all with three very large, powerful horses, not abreast, but one after another. The grain as far as I could see looked very promising. As I said before, we left Liverpool at 8 1-2 o'clock, and got to London at 1 o'clock P.M., left London at 3 o'clock of the same day, by rail road, for Haywich, and got there at 9 o'clock P. M. From there we took the steamer for Antwerp, sailed all night, and Tuesday morning, the 27th, we found onceives in the river Shelda, and we reached Antwerp at 11 A. M. We left Antwerp at 2 P. M., for Colon. and got there at 9 o'clock the same day All through that small but thickly settled Kingdom of Relgiun, I noticed the grain standing well, and the farmers with their women, busy making hay but all with southes and handrakes .-The land here is in smaller purcels than it. England, the people have the same strain of horses as in England. Every 15 or 20 minutes on the railroad there were towns, villages and stations where the train halted from 3 to 5 minutes. In Colon we stayed from "cuesday till Thursday, and at 5 A. M., having seen all the sights to be seen, took the steamer up the old historic Rhine for Mainz and arrived at 8 o'clock the next morning, Friday, and went to the Market and saw the Guttenberg Monument. Left Mainz at 9 o'clock A. M for my old, but beautiful city, Stuttgart, where we arrived very tired, at 4 o'clock P. M., June 30th. On the following Monday, July 3d, I payed a visit to our Consul, Judge Joseph S. Porter, a warm true hearted American, a man who truly represents, with a careful zeal, our glorious Country abroad. I there secured two tickets for the next day, our Fourth of July celebration, which was celebrated by 200 native and foreign born cifizens of the United States. Since the 4th we have had very warm weather, the Thermomiter stands in the shade in

-, but the nights are invaria bly cool and p'casant. The grain all over Gemany looks promising, they commenced last week to harvest. Potatoes are also good and there is a good prospect of an excellent Vintage again, apples, pears, and prunes are a failure on acc

the day time at from 23 to 27 degrees